

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/650,344	08/28/2003	Sung-Yung Lee	5649-1162	6659	
7590 08/11/2005			EXAM	EXAMINER	
Julie H. Richardson, Esq.			QUINTO, KEVIN V		
Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec, P.A. P. O. Box 37428			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Raleigh, NC 27627			2826		
			DATE MAILED: 08/11/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/650,344	LEE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Kevin Quinto	2826				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	I36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tingly within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 N	1av 2005.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-20,33-38,44 and 45 is/are pend 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) 10-20,33-35,38,44 and 45 is/are allow 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-9,36 and 37 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	wn from consideration. wed. or election requirement.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc		Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	•					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 27 May 2005.	Paper No(s)/Mail Da	,				

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3, 5-9, 36, and 37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 3. Claims 1-3 and 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Okudaira et al. (USPN 5,459,345).
- 4. In reference to claim 1, Okudaira et al. (USPN 5,459,345, hereinafter referred to as the "Okudaira" reference) discloses a similar device. Figure 15 of Okudaira discloses an interlayer dielectric (101) formed on a semiconductor substrate (31). A buried contact plug (9a) extends a distance through the interlayer dielectric (101) to be in electrical communication with a predetermined region of the semiconductor substrate (31). An oxidation barrier pattern (11) made of titanium nitride is disposed on a top surface of the buried contact plug (9a). A lower electrode (13) is disposed on the oxidation barrier pattern (11). A top surface area of the oxidation barrier pattern (11) is substantially equal to a bottom surface area of the lower electrode (13). The lower

electrode (13) includes an external sidewall and the oxidation barrier pattern (11) includes a sidewall such that the external sidewall of the lower electrode (13) and the sidewall of the oxidation barrier pattern (11) are aligned in a substantially straight line. A dielectric film (15) is disposed over the lower electrode sidewalls such that the dielectric film (15) conforms to the lower electrode sidewall and the oxidation barrier sidewall in a substantially straight line orientation.

- 5. With regard to claim 2, the oxidation barrier pattern (11) comprises a metal nitride (column 4, lines 24-26).
- 6. In reference to claim 3, the lower electrode (13) of Okudaira meets the claim (column 14, lines 22-23).
- 7. In reference to claim 5, an upper electrode (17) is disposed over the lower electrode (13). The dielectric film (15) is interposed between the lower electrode (13) and the upper electrode (17) thus forming a capacitor.
- 8. With regard to claim 6, Okudaira also discloses (claim 4, column 21, lines 11-14, and column 22, lines 1-4) that the dielectric film (15) may also be made of PLZT, PZT, STO, Ta₂O₅, or BTO. Huang (USPN 6,353,269 B1) discloses that ONO has a dielectric constant between 13 and 14 (column 6, lines 38-40). Krivokapic (USPN 6,452,229 B1) discloses that the dielectric constants of PZT, STO, Ta₂O₅, or BTO are greater than 14 (columns 8 and 9, Table I). Furthermore Yunogami et al. (United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2001/0006245 A1) discloses that PLZT has a dielectric constant greater than 100 (p.1, paragraph 6). Therefore Okudaira meets the claim.

Application/Control Number: 10/650,344 Page 4

Art Unit: 2826

9. In reference to claim 7, the dielectric film (15) is made of PZT, which the applicant has characterized as being a ferroelectric substance (p.8, lines 29-31 of applicant's current specification). Okudaira also discloses (claim 4, column 21, lines 11-14, and column 22, lines 1-4) that the dielectric film (15) may also be made of PLZT, STO, or BTO, which are all known ferroelectric substances (see Kubota et al., United States Patent Application No. US 2002/0008724 A1, p. 25, paragraph 325), thus meeting the claim. Okudaira also discloses (claim 4, column 21, lines 11-14, and column 22, lines 1-4) that the dielectric film (15) may also be made of BST, which is a known ferroelectric substance (see Leung et al., USPN 5,563,762, column 1, lines 46-50), thus meeting the claim.

- 10. In reference to claim 8, the upper electrode (17) of Okudaira meets the claim (column 14, lines 37-39).
- 11. With regard to claim 9, figure 15 of Okudaira shows a transistor which is connected to the oxidation barrier pattern (11) thus forming a memory cell.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 13. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okudaira et al. (USPN 5,459,345) in view of Iwasa (USPN 5,959,319) and further in view of Kimura (USPN 6,118,144).
- 14. With regard to claim 36, the lower electrode (13) of Okudaira in figure 15 has a closed surface bottom disposed on the oxidation barrier pattern (11). Okudaira teaches all of the claimed invention except for a lower electrode which is cylindrically-shaped. However the use of cylindrically shaped electrodes is well known in the art. Iwasa (USPN 5,959,319) discloses that a cylindrically shaped electrode increases the effective surface area of the electrode (column 5, lines 38-41). Kimura (USPN 6,118,144) discloses that increasing the surface area of the electrode is desirable since it increases the storage capacitance which is desirable in the art (column 1, lines 18-26). In view of Iwasa and Kimura, it would therefore be obvious to use a cylindrically shaped capacitor electrode in the device of Okudaira.
- 15. Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okudaira et al. (USPN 5,459,345) in view of Iwasa (USPN 5,959,319) and further in view of Kimura (USPN 6,118,144).
- 16. With regard to claim 37, the lower electrode (13) of Okudaira in figure 15 has a closed surface bottom disposed on the oxidation barrier pattern (11). Okudaira teaches all of the claimed invention except for a lower electrode which has two substantially spaced apart extending sidewalls with an open upper portion or is cylindrically-shaped. However the use of cylindrically shaped electrodes is well known in the art. Iwasa (USPN 5,959,319) discloses that a cylindrically shaped electrode increases the effective

surface area of the electrode (column 5, lines 38-41). Kimura (USPN 6,118,144) discloses that increasing the surface area of the electrode is desirable since it increases the storage capacitance which is desirable in the art (column 1, lines 18-26). In view of Iwasa and Kimura, it would therefore be obvious to use a cylindrically shaped capacitor electrode which has two substantially spaced apart extending sidewalls with an open upper portion in the device of Okudaira.

Allowable Subject Matter

17. Claims 10-20, 33, 34, 35, 38, 44, and 45 were allowed in a previous Office action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Quinto whose telephone number is (571) 272-1920. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306 but starting on July 15, 2005, the new fax phone number will be (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KVQ

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800